

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.—The main point in relation to this difficult question was decided on Saturday last, namely, that the shape of the hall of legislation shall be rectangular, instead of curvilinear, as the best for producing favorable acoustic results.

Whether these halls are to be formed in "wings," in a "duplicate" Capitol, in an "east-west extension," or a "cruciform projection," we are unable to say, as we stated on Saturday last—the President not having made known his decision on this point.

His excellency visited the Capitol grounds on Friday morning, examined the site of the intended building, and conversed with several of our citizens, and seemed to take a deep interest in the matter, but expressed no opinion in regard to the mode of enlargement he would adopt; and we are inclined to believe that he has not yet expressed his determination on this head to any one, nor will he until he is entirely prepared to do so.

It matters not by which of these modes the enlargement shall be effected, the architectural symmetry of the present beautiful edifice must be impaired. For ourselves, we should prefer to see an entirely new building erected, and the old Capitol left alone in all its beauty and grandeur, as designed by Thornton and adopted by General Washington.

MONUMENT SQUARE.—It has been enclosed by a paling fence, and Fourteenth street paved from the Canal to E street. The work within the square is being carried on energetically. For the monument, stone was prepared during the winter and spring which will last the builders nearly the whole summer. Since the commencement of the present building season, nearly three courses of stone have been laid on the shaft, carrying it nearly seven feet higher and eighty-six feet from the ground. A number of new offerings have been received for the inner walls. The State stone from New York is a magnificent piece of work. The stone itself, the design, and the execution of the work, are alike emblematic of the Empire State. It is of jet black marble, and has on it the coat of arms of New York, with an appropriate inscription. Among those lately received are one from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina; the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Connecticut; the Invincible Fire Company of Cincinnati, Ohio; the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Massachusetts; and the Whig Society of Princeton, New Jersey. The monument is visited by great numbers of strangers, who are pleased with what they see, and many of them leave their names on the office register, and opposite it the amount of their donations.

THE ERIC CANAL.—It is difficult to conceive the vastness of the business done by this canal. The working days last year were two hundred and twenty-six; and the produce, merchandise, and other transportable articles which arrived at tide-water (this is only going one way) were in the aggregate 2,033,863 tons. If this business had to be performed by railroad in three hundred and thirty working days, it would require trains carrying one hundred tons each, to arrive "every twenty-two minutes throughout the twenty-four hours"—sixty-five trains per day. What a chapter could be written from this, upon energy and perseverance! Mr. Seymour, the state engineer, in his report says: "All the railroads now built, and in process of construction, to connect Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston with the west, would be overburdened with business, if freight equal in amount to that of the Erie canal should be thrown upon them!"

And this canal is yet unable to do the business required of it. An enlargement is said to be necessary, and then the business which it will command would, we are told, if done by railroad, require an outfit of at least 10,000 cars, and 400 engines, costing \$9,000,000!

NEW HOSPITAL IN PHILADELPHIA.—We learn from the *Ledger* that persons associated with the Protestant Episcopal church have taken the preparatory steps towards obtaining a charter under the act of Assembly, with the name of "the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia." A Board of Managers, numbering twenty-four, will be selected, comprising one-third clergymen, with the Bishop, who will be President, ex officio, and the remainder communicants in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The sum of fifty dollars will entitle the contributor to a vote at the annual election for managers, and one thousand dollars will entitle the said contributor to have one person constantly in the wards, with the privilege of a greater number of persons, upon the subscription of a corresponding amount. A Chaplain will be appointed by the Bishop, and divine worship observed daily.

MR. WISE'S FIVE DAYS' SPEECH in the Virginia Reform Convention has attracted much public attention, through the rumors circulated about it. The report of it will not be perused by readers generally, but an abstract would be very acceptable. It should, however, be made by an unbiased pen. Mr. Wise is denounced as the disturber of good order and settled principles. Let us know in what. True reformers are very often misrepresented, and sometimes misunderstood.

BOLD MOVE OF A REFORMER.—In the Maryland Convention, a few days since, Mr. Jenifer presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Charles county, praying for restrictions on the present system of granting licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. In presenting the memorial, Mr. J. made a proposition, the adoption of which, he said, no member of the body would feel more than himself; none were fonder of the good things of this life than he was, yet in such a cause he was willing to make the sacrifice. It was, that every member of the Convention should join the Temperance Society. By doing this, Mr. J. said, he had no doubt more benefit would be done to the State at large than by the framing of any constitution this Convention is likely to adopt. But the motion was not entertained.

APPLETON'S "MECHANICS" MAGAZINE thinks *Paine's* Light is a humbug, and should take precedence of the moon hoax. There is no sun seen for it to equal.

That such a day as this is useful in the economy of nature is not to be questioned. It would not come were it not so. We are right sure, too, that its utility is superior to any thing fanciful in its appearance, for of this latter we do hold ourselves up as a competent judge. The day is not a fancy day.

By reference to our telegraphic despatches it will be perceived that it is to-day raining alike on the just and the unjust—*id est*, on us of Washington and the people of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, No. 5; May, 1851. D. Appleton & Co., New York.—The great increase of improvements in the mechanical arts, and the consequent necessity for a knowledge of new inventions and improvements, demand the periodical issue of a work which shall give full information upon these subjects. Such a work is the one before us. Besides being a complete cyclopaedia of new things in natural and mechanical philosophy, it also contains much valuable information concerning practices long since passed away. Every mechanic should possess the work, and professional men will find it a valuable acquisition to their libraries. It is issued in monthly numbers, at \$3 a year, and can be obtained in this city of Messrs. Taylor & Maury.

A MONUMENT.—We have seen at the marble yard of Mr. J. A. Kirkpatrick, near the National Hall, on E street, a very pretty and expressive monument. It is but two feet high, and fourteen or fifteen inches square. Its top is surrounded by a wreath of flowers, from which a rose has fallen, and lies at the base. The inscription is simply the word *SOPHIA*. It has been designed and executed by Mr. Kirkpatrick for Mr. JOHN COLLINS, of Portsmouth, Va., and is to mark the resting-place of a beloved and lamented daughter. We understand this monument is soon to be removed to the place of burial.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—These Associations are becoming very popular here. We have six of them in very successful operation, and a new one (the Metropolis) is about starting with one thousand shares. The officers have been already elected, and the first meeting for paying in is to be held at the "Empire" on Wednesday evening next. We are informed that the subscription books are yet open at the Potomac Savings Bank, on 7th street; and those who desire to unite in this interesting and profitable association must subscribe on or before next Wednesday.

NATIONAL HALL.—We would say to our correspondent that we regard this hall as safe. The unfortunate accident to which he alludes was, if we are correctly informed, the falling of a row of temporary seats only. We watched the rebuilding of this edifice with an anxious concern for the public safety of which we could not divest ourselves, and were present when the architects assembled to inspect it, and felt convinced, as thoroughly as one not an architect or builder might presume to form an opinion, that every thing was done in the most complete manner. We would like to have an interview with "A Mechanic" before giving place to his strictures.

LOVE AND LUSTRING.—Mr. Bobinet is of middle age, and very solemn, but both his daughters are cheerful, and his nice young clerk is shy. The other day Jimmie said, "La, Keziah, you must be delighted with that newspaper. How can you be so deeply interested in it?" "Oh, it is so entertaining," replied Keziah; "I am perfectly wrapped up in it."

"Then it is the most precious paper parcel ever put up in this store," said the pensive clerk, Mr. Christopher Columbus Cracker, as he leant demurely over the counter!

Jimmie looked displeased; Keziah blushed, and Mr. Bobinet requested Mr. Cracker to wait on a customer at the other end of the counter! Mr. Cracker and Jimmie have not spoken since, and when he attempted to whisper something to Keziah, she told him he had better speak to her pa!

AN EXCELLENT IMPROVEMENT.—The gutters along Twelfth street, from the canal to E street, south, have been torn up, the road-way graded, trees planted and boxed along both sides, and preparations have been made for laying a brick pavement on the west side. The road-way is to be "cobble-paved." A new fence has been placed around that part of the Mall enclosed by Twelfth, Fourteenth, and E streets, and the canal. The hollows in this square have been filled up, the hills cut off, and the whole graded to three terraces.

THE FAIR AT OLD-FELLOWS' HALL, 7th street, we are glad to perceive, will continue until Wednesday night. This is almost the only attraction now in the city, and is very well attended, particularly at night; nor do we know a more pleasant manner of spending an hour or so than in the company of those engaged in this good work of charity.

THE ADELPHI.—We learn from the proprietors of this edifice that workmen were to commence to-day to repaint and otherwise improve the interior of the building. The seats are to be newly covered, and new curtains are to be hung. It is intended to fit this place up only for concerts, panoramas, &c., and allow the National to have all the dramatic business. This is a good move. Washington cannot support two theatres, and the Adelphi is a snug little place for other exhibitions.

WISE, the eronaut, is making a balloon to hold 50,000 cubic feet of gas, and carry sixteen persons of one hundred and fifty pounds each. He will have it ready to ascend from Philadelphia by the first of June.

PURSEY is to ascend in a balloon from that city some time this week.

CITY WATCH-HOUSE.

Sunday Morning.—John H. Colston, Jo Simon, John Warner, (free colored), Wm. Colston, John M. Robinson, and Fred. Neydiger, (white), were brought into the watch-house on Saturday night for unlawfully getting drunk and disturbing the public quiet. Three were committed to the workhouse for thirty days, and the other three gave bail. We cannot sort them out. Six unfortunate came in for lodgings.

Monday Morning.—Betsy Parsons, (colored), and Samuel Wallace, (white), were sent to the workhouse for getting drunk. John M. Robinson, brought in a second night for the same offence, gave bail to keep the peace. Lodgings were given to two men, poor fellows.

CALIFORNIA.—Under our telegraphic head on Saturday last we announced the arrival of the Alabama at New Orleans on the 2d instant. Since then we have received the following additional items:

The dates from San Francisco are to the first of April.

The exports from San Francisco of gold dust, on the day the steamer Tennessee left, amounted to two millions of dollars.

There have been frequent rains in the valleys and snow on the mountains, thus enabling miners to renew their digging operations. Gold from quartz rock has been procured with better success, but no machinery is suitable for the purpose.

Agriculture this year will be an important feature in California—a large portion of the population having turned their attention that way. If Congress passes any law by which the farmer may know he has good title to the land he improves, the State will supply her consumption in a few years. The Indian difficulties are not yet definitely settled.

Politics are exciting attention, and the people are marshaling for a contest. The legislature is still in session, but no further attempts have been made to elect a United States Senator. Probably nothing will be done this session.

A great many murders are reported as having occurred in different parts of the country, the most cruel of which is the murder of Capt. Jarvis, of Texas.

The papers literally teem with fights, murders, and robberies.

The foreign miners' tax has been repealed. The city of San Francisco is to be supplied with water from a lagoon, four miles distant. By the burning of Nevada city, the loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The markets are dull, with an immense stock of merchandise. The price of gold dust, through the operations of the U. S. Assayer, has risen to seventeen dollars per ounce.

The legislature attaches the penalty of death to grand larceny. The committee of the legislature have reported in favor of impeaching Judge Parsons.

Extensive preparations are making to rebuild Nevada.

The richest mining section in California is stated to be in the neighborhood of Yuba and Feather rivers.

From the mines and dry diggings, the reports are very favorable, and new discoveries are constantly being made; in fact the prospects from all quarters appear to be encouraging.

Decision was given in the district court of Sacramento, sustaining petitioners' claims to lands on which the city is located. No further attempts have been made to dislodge them, nor is it likely they will be.

Major Hobbs had left Panama for San Francisco, after making satisfactory arrangements for the conveyance of the United States mails to South America.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—Provisions.—Mess beef is selling at \$12 @ 14, and mess pork at \$15 @ 16; clear mess pork, \$17 @ 18; prime, \$7 @ 10; lard, 10 @ 12; prime butter, 35 @ 40 cents; pickled herrings, 13 @ 14 cents; smoked herrings, 12 @ 15; cheese, 12 @ 20 cents.

NASHVILLE, May 2.—Extensive damage to the Tobacco and Cotton crops, by frost. We have had heavy rains in this section, and a killing frost last night, which caused much damage to the cotton and tobacco plants; the greater part of those already up are thought to have been killed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Judge King gave his decision in the long-protracted District Attorney case this morning.

William B. Reed, the contestant, received his certificate of election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 8 p. m.—*The Late Murderer.*—The name of the man who was murdered in Roxborough on Friday night is Valentine Bartol. He was about thirty years of age. His wife's name is Catharine, and she had an infant twelve months old.

Suspicion rests upon a man named Roberts, who was employed some days previous by the murdered man, and had had a quarrel with him. He had been seen about the house at 7 o'clock, by several persons, and the oldest of the two children who escaped say they saw him in the house during the early part of the evening. Roberts is an Italian or German, nineteen years of age, and of a dark complexion. No one has yet been arrested. The authorities have offered \$200 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—*The Lind Concert.*—Arrest of the Nightingale.—The net receipts of Jenny Lind's concert last night at the Chinese Museum are estimated at \$6,000. She leaves to-morrow morning for New York. Yesterday the fair songstress found herself in rather an uncomfortable situation. Quinlan, lessee of the Chesnut street theatre, brought a suit against Mr. Barnum for alleged breach of contract, relative to giving the Lind concerts in his theatre. Jenny was summoned as a witness before Thomas D. Smith, who acted as a commissioner in the case; a subpoena was issued against her, and she was brought to the court-room in her carriage by the sheriff. She was evidently very much agitated and annoyed. In the evidence, in reply to a question of Quinlan's counsel, she stated that she received from Mr. Barnum \$1,000 out of every \$6,000 gross receipts, as her share of the profits.

It is said that Mrs. Forrest has determined to appear on the stage next fall.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—*The Cuban Expedition.*—We have reliable news here that the Cuban expedition has been abandoned on the Atlantic coast as far as heard from. The officers and men assembled in this vicinity, most of whom came from the West, have returned home.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—*Terrible Steamboat Disaster.*—The steamer Webster, while coming down the Mississippi river, on her regular trip, took fire and burnt to the water's edge. The lives of forty of those on board were lost.

The Cincinnati papers state that several cases of cholera have recently occurred in that city, of persons landed from steamboats from below.

SECRET-BALLOT LAW.—The Lowell American, of the 2d instant, says that this law has passed the Legislature of that State, and justly adds: "We rejoice in its success, and predict that it will be so universally popular that no considerable number of people will ask for its repeal. We regard this measure as a great security against the tyranny of employers and the tyranny of party, and whichever party has gained the most heretofore by coercion and espionage will lose by this new system. In this view we care not who gains or who loses by it. No party will lose what it deserves to retain."

MR. CUNNINGHAM, son of General Cunningham of Poughkeepsie, has been retained as counsel for McKay and Cryder, arrested for obtaining possession of the Milwaukee bonds under false pretences.

There are thirty-four light keepers in Maine, and thirty-five have been removed by the present Administration; one John G. Bowen, esq., having been removed twice.—*Portland Argus.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

BALTIMORE, May 5—2 p. m.

We have horrible weather. Snow, intermingled with rain, has fallen all the morning, and melted as fast as it fell. It is still raining. The market is unchanged, with limited sales.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—1 p. m.
Rainy weather and business dull. The markets are unchanged.

Judge Stroud, of the district court, has been thrown out of his carriage. His arm is broken.

NEW YORK, May 5—1 p. m.
We have rain and disagreeable weather that checks business. Markets remain unchanged. Cotton is firm, and stocks unchanged.

GEORGETOWN AND ITS AFFAIRS.

GEORGETOWN, May 5—12 m.

The Rev. Charles Wadsworth delivered yesterday afternoon an interesting and eloquent discourse, to a large and attentive audience, in the Bridge street Presbyterian church.

Keep your passage doors locked. Last week while a poor woman, living near the market, was engaged in the back part of her house, a thief entered through the passage, went into a room up stairs, and stole from a bureau drawer her purse, containing some eight or ten dollars, which she had laid by to pay her house-rent.

The inspections of flour for the month of April amounted to a little over 35,000 bbls.

For the last twenty-four hours it has rained most incessantly; and while I am writing this, old Winter is visiting us with one of his after-claps, in the shape of an old-fashioned snow-storm.

No changes to note in the flour or grain market.

I have been informed by farmers from Alleghany, Washington and Frederick counties, Md., and from Loudoun and Fairfax counties, Va., that the growing crops of small grain look unusually fine, and bid fair for an abundant harvest.

Arrivals.—Several river and bay crafts; packet steamer Columbia, Harper, Baltimore, to E. Pickrel, &c., and two schooners with lumber—names not in.

Canal Trade.—M. Standish, Cum. coal; Dan'l Webster, 62 miles, limestone; Susan, 119 miles, 300 bbls. flour, &c.; J. F. Essex, 61 miles, 700 bbls. flour; Virginia, Cum. coal; John Hetzer, 99 miles, 750 bbls. flour; J. Vanlear, 100 miles, flour, whiskey, &c.; Tom Charlton, 99 miles, flour; Geo. Waters, 73 miles, 1260 bbls. flour; Belle, 73 miles, 5,520 bushels of oats, &c.; A. Neal, 62 miles, limestone.

Departed.—Mountaineer, El Dorado, W. T. Hamilton, Diana, Chesapeake, Catocton, C. F. Muza, E. Hoffman, Otto Baker.

ELECTRO.

FOREIGN POPULATION.—S. Day, the Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, discusses the following grave questions:

To what extent is immigration into the United States to be carried? and what is to be its influence upon the nation?

He replies:

1. Immigration is a source of wealth.

In 1818—even so far back as that—the productive labor of the immigrants arriving that year was set down, by the best authority, at twenty-five thousand dollars a day, and this exclusive of articles consumed by them. Lord Durham, in 1839, by closest and safest calculation, stated "that immigrants arriving in the United States have produced a revenue to the Union which has amounted in one twelve-month to over twenty millions!" Then the immigration was 125,000; now it is 300,000. Thus, at this time, according to this calculation, we have added to our wealth from this source forty-eight millions per annum. But Mr. Day, in order to make a certain calculation, reduces this estimate one-half—unquestionably largely below the truth—and even upon this, we have the following rapid increase to the capital of the country from the immigrants. From the year 1818 to 1858, \$5,422,500 per annum, or \$78,250,000 for the whole period. From 1858 to 1858, \$8,900,000 per annum, or \$89,000,000 for this period. From 1848 to 1858, (in the same ratio,) \$21,368,000 per annum, or \$213,680,000 for this ten years; in all, \$380,000,000 added to the labor capital of the nation, closing a period of forty years, i. e., from 1818 to 1858.

2. But the greater questions are behind; how is wealth to be directed? In what channel will it run? To what great end will it be devoted? It tells for our prosperity. From the necessity of the case, it strengthens American interests. The immigrant must work to support himself and family; but, if able to do without this, he can select his own employment, with this continue? We can only answer this question as regards our foreign brethren, as we would our American countrymen, that this will depend wholly upon their intelligence and virtue. For, test it. Suppose a like number of Americans in any nation of Europe, and as steadily increasing year by year, could they be powerless? Would they stand still? There would not be a nook of society nor a part of government which would not feel them. We see—every man must see—that this element is an important one, and that we must understand it and use it well, if we would make it perpetually serviceable to us, and to humanity.

The first thing for foreigners to do is to become Americanized. But how? By our meeting them as brothers, assimilating ourselves to them, and thus assimilating them to us, infusing into their hearts, by a living trust and kindness, the very genius and spirit of our institutions. Then all will be safe! Then the foreign element, now under American influence, will be American every way, and one with it. Then will perish all habits of submission, and all thoughts of prerogative, in church or State, or springing from a union of the two influences which mar the freedom and the hopes of the Old World.

EXACTLY SO.—In conversation the other day with a gentleman who formerly mingled much in transatlantic politics, but has resided many years in this country, and is a warm friend of our republican institutions, he wound up with the remark, "But, sir, after all, it is to your unceasing vigilance that you Americans owe everything—your liberties, your walking-canes, and your umbrellas!"

A WORD AND A BLOW.—Prompt action is always best, provided action be proper at all. Some men lose all opportunities of efficient action because they deliberate too long upon probabilities. For this reason individuals transact business better than companies, and companies better than governments. Railroads can be built by companies for half what they would cost the State.

In despotisms the churches, the schools, the roads, the banks, every thing, are sustained by the State. In a republic the government protects the rights of individuals and companies in the prosecution of favorite enterprises.

Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, MAY 5—P. M.

Sales today of 1800 bbls Howard street flour at \$4.37 1/2 and 1900 bbls city mills flour at \$4.50.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The stock market is steady—U. S. 5s, 1867, 117 1/2; new loan coupons, 121 offered; Canada, 77 1/2; Exchange on London, 10 1/2; premium.

Flour is duller, and has declined—sales of 5,000 bbls at \$4.00 @ 4.15; Southern \$4.62 @ 4.75; Genesee \$4.75 @ 4.81; corn meal \$3.32 1/2; rye flour \$2.50. Grain steady—sales 3,000 bushels prime Genesee white wheat at 115c. Red 100 @ 102c. Corn steady—sales 30,000 bushels at 55c for mixed, and yellow 64 @ 65c. Oats 43 @ 44. Rye at 74 @ 75.

Provisions continue firm—lard active—sales of 3000 bbls at 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 c. per pound. Cotton is firm and advancing—sales of 5000 bales to-day at 15 1/2 for middling uplands, and 11 1/2 for middling Orleans. The week's sales amount to 20,000 bales. Whisky 23 @ 23 1/2 c. per gallon.

MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the American Telegraph.

DISCOUNT ON UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.

Mass.	par	1/2	dis.
N. Ham.	par	1/2	dis.
Vermont	par	1/2	dis.
Mass'tts	par	1/2	dis.
Is. land	par	1/2	dis.
Conn.	par	1/2	dis.
N. Y. city	par	1/2	dis.
N. Y. State	par	1/2	dis.
New Jersey	par	1/2	dis.
Delaware	par	1/2	dis.
Philadelphia	par	1/2	dis.
Penn'a	par	1/2	dis.
Baltimore	par	1/2	dis.
Maryland	par	1/2	dis.
Ala's & Geo'town	par	1/2	dis.

SPECIE.
Times & 1/2 times 102 American gold 4.58 @ 4.59
Am. half-dollars 102 1/2 20 France 3.88
Spanish dollars 104 1/2 Mex. Doubles 16.00
Five-francs 94 @ 95 1/2 16.75 @ 17.00

EXCHANGE.
New York par 1/2 prem. Cincinnati 1 dis.
Boston par 1/2 prem. St. Louis 1 dis.
Philadelphia par 1/2 prem. Charleston 1/2 dis.
Baltimore par 1/2 prem. N. Orleans 1/2 dis.
England 1/2 @ 1/2 10 prem.

STOCKS.
United States stock of 1862 116 @ 116 1/2
Do do 1867 115 1/2 @ 116
Do do 1862 110 @ 111
Do do 1860 110 @ 111
Virginia State stock 100 @ 101 1/2
Virginia Guaranteed Canal Bonds 100 @ 101
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Bonds 88 @ 89
St. Louis Six Per Cent Bonds 88 @ 89
Cincinnati Bonds 98 @ 99
Texas Notes 39 @ 41
Texas Eight Per Cent Bonds 50 @ 55
Reading Railroad Bonds of 1860 81 1/2 @ 82
Do do 1870 75 1/2 @ 76
Washington City Stock, quarterly 101 1/2 @ 102 1/2
Do do 6 months do 100 and inter.
Georgetown Corporation Stock 100 @ 100
Alexandria Corporation Stock 100 @ 100
Bank of the Metropolis 102 1/2 @ 103
Bank of Washington 81 1/2 @ 82
Land Warrants, 100 acres 135 @ 140
Do do 40 acres 40 @ 42

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH will leave their names and address at our office, where notice of omissions and desired changes should be left. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m.

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

Mr. H. R. Wood, who now attends to the distribution of the Telegraph on the Island, is authorized to collect all moneys due for the same.

GEORGETOWN.—Mr. J. A. BURN is our Agent for this town, and will receive the names of subscribers, advertisements, and other communications, and moneys due us. Anything left for us at Mr. Wm. H. Eves' Warehouse, between 11th and 12th streets, before 11 o'clock a. m., will be promptly forwarded by him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We shall often withhold communications, without disparagement to their merits, but simply because it is necessary for us to select such matters as will be likely to prove of most interest to our readers. In these cases a reasonable compensation will secure their insertion, as we shall thus be enabled to extend the quantity of new reading matter supplied.

ADVERTISEMENTS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

Do people generally know that short advertisements are published in the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH for twenty-five cents?

DEATHS.
On Thursday morning, of scarlet fever, JOHN GEORGE, aged two years and four months, son of J. G. and LUDIA WEAVER, of this city.

On Saturday, at 31 instant, of dropsy in the chest, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of MARY JANE and the late BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COOTEN, aged five years and four months.

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE, on 10th street, between Pennsylvania and E street.

BARBER SHOP FOR RENT.
Established. To a good Barber the rent will be moderate. Apply at this office. may 5—1*

Grand Exhibition and Concert.

THE MEMBERS OF GEORGETOWN SECTION (No. 2) of the TEMPERANCE SOCI